

qualified persons by reason of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

Wisconsin also provides that its schools shall not exclude any person on account of his religion, nationality, or color.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the question of civil rights is one for the States to protect. There is ample evidence to suspect that H. R. 627 is politically inspired. Certainly in Wisconsin the civil rights of all persons, regardless of race, color, creed, or nationality, are duly protected by State law. Hence it is not an issue there.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I am inserting the statutory provisions of the Wisconsin State law dealing with the matter of fair employment and school districts:

#### FAIR EMPLOYMENT

Sec. 111.31. Declaration of policy: (1) The practice of denying employment and other opportunities to, and discriminating against, properly qualified persons by reason of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, is likely to foment domestic strife and unrest, and substantially and adversely affect the general welfare of a State by depriving it of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production. The denial by some employers and labor unions of employment opportunities to such persons solely because of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, and discrimination against them in employment, tends to deprive the victims of the earnings which are necessary to maintain a just and decent standard of living, thereby committing grave injury to them.

(2) It is believed by many students of the program that protection by law of the rights of all people to obtain gainful employment, and other privileges free from discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, would remove certain recognized sources of strife and unrest, and encourage the full utilization of the productive resources of the State to the benefit of the State, the family, and to all the people of the State.

(3) In the interpretation and application of this subchapter, and otherwise, it is declared to be the public policy of the State to encourage and foster to the fullest extent practicable the employment of all properly qualified persons regardless of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry. All the purposes of this subchapter shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of this purpose.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sec. 40.51: Exclusion on account of religion, nationality, or color a misdemeanor. No person shall be excluded from any public school on account of his religion, nationality, or color. No separate school or department shall be kept for any person on account of his religion, nationality, or color. A member of any board of education who votes to exclude from any public school any child on account of his religion, nationality, or color shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not less than 30 days, nor more than 6 months, or both.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS A LIFE-AND-DEATH MATTER

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, while I rise in support of this measure I am under no delusion that this so-called civil rights bill is, in fact, a bill to secure and protect the civil rights of all of our people against any encroachment. It is a modest, and one would almost say, timid, approach to the problem of protecting civil rights. As far as it goes, it may have real value. But it does not go very far.

It sets up a Commission on Civil Rights—which of course the President could set up at any time without legislation of this kind; just as President Roosevelt and President Truman set up commissions. Commissions like the FEPC and also the Truman Commission on Civil Rights. It provides also for upgrading the present civil rights section in the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice into a division all by itself—and of course the President could always do that without special legislation.

These are among major proposals of this so-called civil rights bill, but they are, in my opinion, quite minor. On the other hand, if the provisions of this bill dealing with the right to vote are in fact vigorously enforced—courageously and boldly enforced—then this legislation could really achieve much good. It would be very worthwhile under those circumstances.

My point, Mr. Speaker, is that while legislation which would secure and protect the civil rights of all of our people would be extremely worthwhile, nevertheless we know this bill is a weak bill, and that it is primarily political in motivation. Having had nearly 4 years in which to act effectively in behalf of civil rights, and in which to recommend really effective legislation, this administration under President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell has waited and delayed and hesitated—and then asked just for these few crumbs of legislation.

Then, when the legislation came to the floor, it was made into a subject of great humor and levity. There is nothing funny, Mr. Speaker, about the deprivation of civil rights. Civil rights to some Americans means the right to live.

I remember the wave of revulsion which swept the Nation over the cases of cold-blooded murder of children which occurred not so long ago. I do not know whether a Division of Civil Rights in the Justice Department would have been any quicker to look into this matter than was the Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. I know I inquired about the Justice Department's position, and I was informed that it could see no reason to even look into the Till case, for instance.

What bothers many of us, then, is not only the parliamentary pulling and hauling, and the legalistic sidestepping of responsibility, but also the will of the American people—through their elected President and his advisers—to protect people in their right not only to vote but to live.

We are told before we even vote on this bill that there is no chance of it passing the Senate this year. We are told, then, that it is largely a gesture. I am sorry that it is put on such a seemingly futile basis, made futile by the lateness of the recommendations on this legislation by Attorney General Brownell for the administration.

But if this debate in the House, and our vote on this bill, help to bring closer the realization of the need for securing

and protecting the civil rights of all citizens, regardless of race, creed or color, then they will have served a useful purpose.

For, as I said, those who suffer most from the deprivation of civil rights, and we all know that occurs, are primarily concerned in the opportunity to live as Americans—with all rights, privileges and immunities thereunto appertaining.

To many of them, civil rights is not just a political issue—it is a matter, as I said, of life and death.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great interest to the debate on this civil rights bill.

This is a field in which I have been active and interested for a great many years.

It was my privilege to serve in the first civil rights section ever established in the Department of Justice. And I point out that this civil rights section was set up in 1939.

In those early days some pioneering work was done and some important litigation was carried on.

As a result of that work, a great number of people in the United States have been aware of this weakness in our structure in the area of civil rights and some progress has been made.

Under this bill the Attorney General will get the authority to establish a new Division in the Department of Justice.

I am in favor of granting the Attorney General this authority because I am confident that the work of the civil rights section has grown and that it is now and has been for some time worthy of Division status in the Department of Justice.

I am frank to say that this bill leaves much to be desired. I think a much stronger bill could have been presented to this House, but since this is the bill which is before us and the only bill of this kind which we will have an opportunity to vote upon, I have no hesitancy in saying that I will vote for it.

Several years ago a Presidential Committee on Civil Rights made a valuable study of this whole problem. That Committee said:

The future of our Nation rests upon the character, the vision, the high principle of our people. Democracy, brotherhood, human rights—these are practical expressions of the eternal worth of every child of God. With His guidance and help we can move forward toward a nobler social order in which there will be equal opportunity for all.

The action which we will take here today will be a step forward toward that nobler social order in which there will be equality for all before the law.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the civil rights bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

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## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, Brooklyn has once again been recognized. The Navy Department has just announced that it has assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard the construction of the new attack aircraft carrier of the Forrestal class—CVA-64—in this fiscal year's shipbuilding program. Our New York Naval Shipyard, known as the know-how yard, has unique facilities for the construction of such a large carrier.

At the same time, the Navy Department announced the assignment to Brooklyn Navy Yard of the work in the conversion of an attack aircraft carrier—CVA—and a guided-missile light cruiser—CLG.

Great credit is due our distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York (Mr. ANFUSO) in whose district the Brooklyn Navy Yard, otherwise known as the New York Naval Shipyard, is located.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 12138) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CANNON)?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 21, 1956.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there are a few amendments which are in technical disagreement, but there is complete harmony on the conference report. In order to save time, I append a tabular statement which is self-explanatory:

## The supplemental, 1957

1. Estimates considered by House.....	\$2,007,849,525
(a) Direct appropriations.....	1,222,849,525
(b) Transfers from military stock funds.....	785,000,000
2. Bill as passed House.....	1,983,589,275
(a) Direct appropriations.....	1,555,589,275
(b) Transfers from military stock funds.....	428,000,000
3. Estimates considered by Senate.....	2,039,364,525
(a) Direct appropriations.....	1,254,364,525
(b) Transfers from military stock funds.....	785,000,000
4. Bill as passed Senate.....	2,161,639,675
(a) Direct appropriations.....	1,724,639,675
(b) Transfers from military stock funds.....	437,000,000

5. Conference report..... \$2,128,941,875

(a) Direct appropriations.....	1,691,341,875
(b) Transfers from military stock funds.....	437,000,000

6. Conference report compared to—

Estimates.....	+ 88,977,350
House bill.....	+ 144,752,600
Senate bill.....	- 32,297,800

NOTE.—Principal reason totals are above estimates and House bill is the inclusion, by the Senate of appropriations of \$106,500,000 to replace deutschmark support heretofore available to Army and Air Force.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TABER).

Mr. TABER. May I ask the gentleman if amendment No. 36 is to be voted on separately?

Mr. CANNON. It will be voted on separately, and I shall be glad to yield time when it comes up for disposition.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill carries quite a bit of money, but it is going to be necessary for the military construction authorization bill to pass in some form before the biggest part of these funds will be available. What the status of that is going to be no one knows at the present time.

The total carried in this bill is close to \$2 billion. I would say that two-thirds of that; maybe three-quarters, would not be used unless the other bill is passed.

I think that is all I care to say at this time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROONEY).

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, with regard to amendment in disagreement numbered 39, I should like to call the attention of the House to the following:

The committee in the other body in its report on this bill disapproved the use of funds for jazz bands, ballet and dance groups and similar activities, and strongly urged that greater emphasis be placed in sponsoring choral groups and miscellaneous sports projects.

The House-Senate conferees, by their action about to be presented to the House for approval with regard to amendment numbered 39, voided the Senate disapproval of the use of funds for jazz bands, ballet and dance groups and similar activities, leaving the matter of selection of activities under this program entirely in the discretion of the President.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 2, line 20, insert:

## "Animal disease laboratories facilities"

"For an additional amount for 'Animal disease laboratory facilities,' for establishment of such facilities, including construction and alteration of buildings and acquisition of necessary land by purchase, donation, or exchange, \$18,915,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$18,915,000" proposed, insert "\$16,250,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc those amendments which are in technical disagreement and on which the House managers will offer a motion to recede and concur, as follows: Nos. 16, 26, 34, 38, 45, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 9, line 9, insert "including \$1,000,000 for additional facilities to increase the water supply for Holloman Air Force Base."

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 19, line 3, insert:

## "FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION"

## "Salaries and expenses"

"The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957, on the authorization for land and structures is increased from '\$4,200' to '\$18,300', and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$118,000' to '\$118,650'."

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 23, line 10, insert:

## "Administrative provision"

"The Forest Service is hereby authorized to construct a ski shelter in the Mount Baker National Forest, Wash., at a cost of not to exceed \$40,000, without regard to any limitation on the cost of such a structure contained in any other act."

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 28, line 1, insert:

## "THE JUDICIARY"

"Courts of appeals, districts courts, and other judicial services"

## "FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS"

"For an additional amount fiscal year 1956, for 'Fees of jurors and Commissioners', \$100,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation for 'Salaries of supporting personnel', fiscal year 1956."

Senate amendment No. 45: page 30, line 20 insert:

## "FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND"

"The amount of the Corporation's funds made available under this head under title I of the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1957, for administrative expenses of the Corporation, is increased from \$250,000 to \$425,000."

Senate amendment No. 58: Page 38, line 4, insert:

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"For payment to Jane R. Barkley, widow of Alben W. Barkley, late a Senator from the State of Kentucky, \$22,500."

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 38, line 6, insert:

*"Contingent expenses of the Senate"*

"Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1956, \$84,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation, 'Salaries, officers and employees, Senate', fiscal year 1956."

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 38, line 11, insert:

"Joint Committee in Inaugural Ceremonies of 1957: For salaries and expenses of conducting the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States, January 21, 1957, in accordance with such program as may be adopted by the joint committee authorized by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, \$215,000."

Senate amendment No. 61: Page 39, line 1, insert:

*"GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE"*

*"Revolving fund"*

"The statute reference in the third paragraph under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957, is hereby amended to read '67 Stat. 330, August 1, 1953'."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendments of the Senate numbered 16, 26, 34, 38, 45, 58, 59, 60, and 61.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: Page 12, line 16, insert:

"Sec. 311. Not exceeding \$25 million of the funds available to the Department of Defense and the Coast Guard for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments of 1955, in accordance with section 420 of the Military Construction Act of 1956: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 310. Not exceeding \$5 million of the funds available to the Department of Defense for military construction may be used for capital expenditures other than for amortization of outstanding mortgages on any housing project constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act as in effect prior to the Housing Amendments of 1955, in accordance with applicable provisions as may be authorized by law during the 2d session of the 84th Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense or his designee, in acquiring such housing projects, may make purchases subject to any existing mortgage or assume such mortgage."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: On page 14, line 20, insert the following:

*"Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia"*

"For an additional amount for 'Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia,' \$50,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

*"Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia"*

"For an additional amount for 'Repair, improvement, and equipment of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia,' not to exceed \$35,000, to remain available until expended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 33: Page 23, line 3, insert the following:

*"Acquisition of lands for national forests"*  
*"Special Acts"*

"For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U. S. C. 577c-577h), as amended, \$500,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the word "expended", insert ": *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: Page 25, line 1 insert:

*"DISEASE AND SANITATION INVESTIGATIONS AND CONTROL, TERRITORY OF ALASKA"*

"For an additional amount for 'Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska,' for the purpose of assisting the Territory in making a comprehensive survey of the need for the construction of mental health facilities, \$25,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376, 84th Congress."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of the amendment, delete the words "assisting the Territory in."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HAND].

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, one of my principal objections to amendment owned buildings outside the District of No. 36 were to the words "assisting the Territory in." Leaving the words "assisting the Territory in," which is the language of the conference agreement, is not only completely unnecessary aid to the Territory of Alaska in merely planning this mental facility which we have been talking about for some time, but, as a matter of fact, is actually contrary to the legislative authority on which this appropriation is based.

I have not been able to obtain a printed copy of the bill, but I think I have, and accurately, section 372, subparagraph (b) which is the authority on which this \$25,000 appropriation is based. It provides as follows:

Such facility shall be scheduled for construction in accordance with a comprehensive construction program developed by the Territory in consultation with the Public Health Service and approved by the Surgeon General.

When we had the language confronting us now in section 36 we not only have appropriated the \$25,000 but we are seeking to strike out, or at least the conferees were, the words "assisting the Territory in" which makes the entire burden, and it is a small burden financially, the entire burden of the \$25,000 starting the planning of this facility on the United States, and no part of it is on the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said, the law on which this appropriation is based provides very definitely that the Territory shall make the comprehensive survey for their own mental health facility in cooperation with the Public Health Service. But when the conferees struck out any part of the obligation of the Territory of Alaska to help, I think the language is objectionable.

Of course, there is a great deal of controversy about the building of this facility at all. I do not think anyone objects to a mental health facility being built in the Territory of Alaska. But, there certainly is ample room for objection to the United States building it for them. It is completely unprecedented. We do not build such facilities in any other State or any other Territory, and if it be argued that the Territory of Alaska is not able to build its own facility, the refutation of that is that they have insisted for a period of years that they are fully able to assume complete statehood. Their budget is in balance, and they have a budgetary surplus, yet we are asked to build this facility. We are now being asked to even plan it for them, in contravention of the basic legislative authority which says they must plan it for themselves.

I object to the motion, Mr. Speaker; I am opposed to the motion to recede and

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concur, and I suggest that it be voted down.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am not anxious to embark the Government on the construction of this hospital, with the Government paying for it. The only thing I would be willing to do—and that is what this language will do at the present time if the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri is adopted—would be to have an investigation, an independent survey made by the Government people rather than by the people of Alaska, as to whether or not there is need for it or whether it is justified. I am very much of the opinion that we ought to have that investigation before we proceed with appropriating money to build the hospital or to make plans for it. I do not see how we would dare go ahead in this House and appropriate money without having it investigated. If this item is voted down, I should ask the investigatory process of the Committee on Appropriations to have an independent investigation of it made before that was done. If this is allowed, I would insist upon the Public Health Service or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare making an independent investigation with this money. It does not call for plans, because the language itself says "Making a comprehensive survey of the need for the construction of mental health facilities." Well, now, that is a little different than making plans.

Mr. Speaker, I think that is all I care to say.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I think further explanation should be made about this problem of the mentally ill in Alaska. We have, for many years, brought most of the mental patients from Alaska to Portland, Oreg., where they have been placed in an asylum. True, they have been treated good at that asylum. The cost has been about \$6 a day per patient, which is very reasonable. I have always contended, as has most everybody who has been close to this problem, for many years that it borders on criminal, to bring the mental patients so far away from home to be incarcerated. Many of us long have felt that an asylum should be erected in Alaska where these mental patients could be closer to their loved ones. But, we could easily be maneuvered into a position where the taxpayers in the mainland would be called upon to pay the entire cost of this mental institution in Alaska. I feel Alaska should pay at least half of it. I do not object to spending \$25,000 to investigate the need for this hospital. I should not like to see the Congress of the United States go on record obligating itself to the full cost of this mental institution.

Mr. Speaker, I should like the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the committee [Mr. CANNON] to please answer this question. Does the gentleman understand that if we were to permit this bill to pass as it was amended in conference, that the United States Gov-

ernment would be in any way obligated to pay the cost of the erection of a mental institution in Alaska, or any part of it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's inquiry I will say that the bill answers that question. If the gentleman will read the amendment proposed. It provides:

This paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6376, 84th Congress.

Mr. JENSEN. So the gentleman feels that it is clear that the Congress of the United States will not be obligated to pay any of the cost under present conditions until such other bill to which the gentleman has referred has been enacted by the Congress, of erecting a mental hospital in Alaska.

Mr. CANNON. The bill H. R. 6376 will govern.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the conference report just agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### TO IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Mr. DAWSON of Illinois submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 3897) to improve Governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 2872)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3897) to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

##### "AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING ACT, 1921

"Sec. 1. (a) Section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended (31 U. S. C. 11), is further amended by inserting '(a)' after the words 'Sec. 201.'; by changing subsection (a) to subparagraph (1); by adding after subparagraph (1) a new subparagraph '(2) at such times as may be practicable, information on program costs and accomplishments'; by changing subsections (b) through (j) to subparagraphs (3) through (11), respectively.

"(b) Section 216 of such Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 24), is further amended by in-

serting '(a)' after the words 'Sec. 216.' and by adding the following new subsections:

"(b) The requests of the departments and establishments for appropriations shall, in such manner and at such times as may be determined by the President, be developed from cost-based budgets.

"(c) For purposes of administration and operation, such cost-based budgets shall be used by all departments and establishments and their subordinate units. Administrative subdivisions of appropriations or funds shall be made on the basis of such cost-based budgets."

##### "AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES ACT OF 1950

"Sec. 2. (a) The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 is amended by inserting after section 105 thereof the following new section:

##### "ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET CLASSIFICATIONS

"Sec. 106. The head of each executive agency shall, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, take whatever action may be necessary to achieve, insofar as is possible, (1) consistency in accounting and budget classifications, (2) synchronization between accounting and budget classifications and organizational structure, and (3) support of the budget justifications by information on performance and program costs by organizational units."

"(b) Section 113 of such Act (31 U. S. C. 66a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this subsection, the head of each executive agency shall, in accordance with principles and standards prescribed by the Comptroller General, cause the accounts of such agency to be maintained on an accrual basis to show the resources, liabilities, and costs of operations of such agency with a view to facilitating the preparation of cost-based budgets as required by section 216 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended. The accounting system required by this subsection shall include adequate monetary property accounting records as an integral part of the system."

"(c) Section 118 of such Act is amended by inserting '113 (c)' after the words 'section 111'.

##### "SIMPLIFICATION OF SYSTEM FOR SUBDIVIDING FUNDS

"Sec. 3. Section 3679 (g), Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665 (g)), is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: 'In order to have a simplified system for the administrative subdivision of appropriations or funds, each agency shall work toward the objective of financing each operating unit, at the highest practical level, from not more than one administrative subdivision for each appropriation or fund affecting such unit.'"

And the House agree to the same.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,  
ROBERT E. JONES,  
JOE M. KILGORE,  
DANTE B. FASCELL,  
CECIL M. HARDEN,  
CLARENCE J. BROWN,  
GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
THOMAS A. WOFFORD,  
STUART SYMINGTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

##### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3897) to improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon